

FAIRNESS AND TRADE POLICY

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 2005

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, for too long, the International Trade Commission and Department of Commerce have ignored the impact that anti-dumping and countervailing duties on imported steel have had on steel consumers in the United States. Soon, the ITC will release a report on stainless steel duties and it's my hope there will be evidence that steel consumers are being considered.

Steel duties favor steel producers. Yet, the ITC has not even considered the impact such duties have on steel consuming industries. With nearly thirteen million American employees of steel consuming companies, but only two-hundred thousand employees of steel producing companies, this is simply wrong.

In the past, the ITC has not recognized the fundamental fairness of giving steel consumers the consideration they deserve. Forty-five Members of Congress have joined in co-sponsoring House Resolution 84, urging the ITC and Commerce Department to consider the effects of such duties upon steel consumers. Hopefully, the ITC will finally listen.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO EXPAND THE AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TO INCLUDE HAWAII

HON. ED CASE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 2005

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to expand USDA's Agricultural Management Assistance Program to include my State of Hawaii.

The Agricultural Management Assistance Program provides cost-sharing assistance under contracts of three to ten years in fifteen specified states to help producers construct or improve water management and irrigation structures, plant trees, control soil erosion, practice integrated pest management, practice organic farming, develop value-added processing, and enter into futures, hedging, or options contracts to reduce production, price, or revenue risk. This worthy program was established in 2000 to benefit states where participation in Federal crop insurance programs has been historically low.

Hawaii, which was not included among the fifteen initial states, certainly qualifies based on this criterion, as there are relatively few Federal crop insurance programs for the crops we grow in Hawaii and those we have are only a few years old. Additionally, the activities allowed under this program coincide very well with the real needs of farmers in Hawaii, especially in relation to water management and irrigation, soil erosion, pest management, organic farming, and value-added processing.

The 2002 Farm Bill authorized annual funding of \$20 million from FY2003 through FY2007. In FY2004, there were 723 active contracts and a total of \$10.2 million was spent.

There is clearly adequate room in this program for Hawaii, which is dead last among all

the 50 States in agricultural assistance received as a percentage of the value of its agricultural production. Hawaii receives less than 1 cent per dollar of agricultural value compared with the nationwide average of 6 cents.

I ask for my colleagues' support for including my state of Hawaii in this important program.

PRIVATE NUCLEAR WASTE DUMP ON NATIVE AMERICAN LANDS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following speech for the RECORD:

I wish to welcome musicians Ani DiFranco and the Indigo Girls (Amy Ray and Emily Saliers), actor James Cromwell, actress Joan McIntosh, leading opponents to PFS from the Skull Valley Goshute Tribe—Margene Bullcreek and Lena Knight, and Winona LaDuke, program director at Honor the Earth.

Thank you everyone for being here today. Your presence means much to us. Perspectives from those not inside the beltway are essential if we are to make the best public policy choices.

Today we will hear from the Native Americans who will be living next to a radioactive waste dump if the powers that be have their way. Private Fuel Storage (PFS) is a consortium of nuclear utilities that desire to dump nuclear waste on sacred Native American grounds in Utah.

The proposal put forth by PFS would house 44,000 tons of high-level radioactive waste and is unjust, extremely dangerous, and unnecessary. Placing a giant nuclear waste dump on Native American land, against the consent of the tribe, violates Native American rights and raises environmental justice issues.

The PFS proposal puts the safety of the American people at risk. High-level irradiated waste would need to be transferred thousands of miles across the country in order to get to the facility. This creates the possibility of a potentially catastrophic radioactivity release during transportation due to an accident or terrorist attack. I represent Cleveland and my constituents are not happy about living on a transportation route.

This facility is not necessary because it does not reduce the risks posed by high-level radioactive waste, and would only exacerbate the problems currently facing nuclear power in the United States.

In response, 61 Members of Congress signed a letter that urged the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to deny the license for PFS. We are awaiting the NRC's response.

I urge all of you here today to demand accountability, responsibility, justice, and fairness. We cannot allow this trampling of Native American rights.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF THE HOUSE THAT THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION SHOULD INVESTIGATE THE PUBLICATION OF THE VIDEO GAME "GRAND THEFT AUTO: SAN ANDREAS"

SPEECH OF

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 2005

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 376, which expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that the Federal Trade Commission should investigate the publication of the video game "Grand Theft Auto: San Andreas" to determine whether the publisher deceived the Entertainment Software Ratings Board to avoid an "Adults-Only" rating.

I believe that the government should always tread lightly and carefully in taking action that evaluates the content of video games, music, movies, books and similar materials.

I also believe that parents have the primary responsibility for evaluating and monitoring the content available to their children.

However, the content industry—movie studios, television networks, record labels, book publishers, and video game developers—also has a responsibility to accurately, honestly and responsibly label and market their products.

Thus, I believe it is appropriate and necessary for the Federal Trade Commission to inquire and investigate the development and marketing process for "Grand Theft Auto: San Andreas."

There is no question that pornographic material was embedded in this video game, and that it has been marketed to teenagers and sold in stores in every community in America. The developers and publishers of this video game owe an explanation. Were they aware that the game contained embedded scenes that would inevitably be revealed? And, did they purposely pursue a rating from the Entertainment Software Rating Board of "Mature" rather than "Adults Only" to ensure that the game could be sold to teenagers and thus a broader market?

This is the purpose of this investigation and this bill. Intentional deception must not go unpunished.

RECOGNIZING THE EFFORTS OF CONGRESSMAN KEVIN BRADY OF TEXAS FOR THE SUCCESSFUL PASSAGE OF DR-CAFTA

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 2005

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the tremendous efforts by my friend and Ways and Means colleague, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. KEVIN BRADY for the successful passage of the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA).

Since his election to the United States House of Representatives, Representative Brady has envisioned the day when the United States would successfully negotiate a free